I. AMENDMENT

Amendment of the specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 4, as follows:

- - By "stabilizing detergent" is meant a detergent that allows the components of the emulsion to remain as a stable emulsion. Such detergents include polysorbate 80 (TWEEN 80) (Sorbitan-mono-9-octadecenoate-poly(oxy)-l,2-ethanediyl; manufactured by ICI Americas, Wilmington, Del.), TWEEN 40 (polyoxyethylenesorbitan monopalmitate), TWEEN 20 (polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate), TWEEN 60 (polyoxyethylenesorbitan monostearate), ~~Zwittergent~~ ZWITTERGENT 3-12 (N-dodecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate), TEEPOL HB7 (alkyl (C9-C13) sodium sulfates), and SPAN 85 (sorbitan trioleate). These detergents are usually provided in an amount of approximately 0.05 to 0.5%, preferably at about 0.2%. - -

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 10, as follows:

- - By "micelle-forming agent" is meant an agent which is able to stabilize the emulsion formed with the other components such that a micelle-like structure is formed. Such agents preferably cause some irritation at the site of injection in order to recruit macrophages to enhance the cellular response. Examples of such agents ~~poloxamer 401 and~~ include PEG1000 (polyethylene glycol having average molecular weight of 1000), and block polymer surfactants such as those described by BASF Wyandotte publications, e.g., Schmolka, *J. Am. Oil. Chem. Soc.*, 54:110 (1977) and Hunter et al., *J. Immunol.*, ~~129:1244~~ 127(3):1244 (1981), both hereby incorporated by reference. Such surfactants are called block polymers because they contain polyoxypropylene (POP) and polyoxyethylene (POE) portions which occur in separate blocks, and include PLURONIC L62LF, L101, and L64, L121 (poloxamer 401), ~~PEG1000~~, and TETRONIC 1501, 150R1, 701, 901, 1301, and 130R1. The chemical structures of such agents are well known in the art. For example, PLURONIC L121 (poloxamer 401) has the general structure: $(POE)_a$- $(POP)_b$- $(POE)_a$, as shown below:

$$HO(CH_2CH_2O)_a\text{-}(\underset{\displaystyle CH_3}{\underset{|}{CH}}CH_2O)_b\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_aH,$$

wherein a and b are such that the average molecular weight of the polyoxypropylene blocks in the molecule is 4000, and approximately 10% of the molecular weight of the copolymer is composed of the polyoxyethylene blocks. Preferably, the agent is chosen to have a hydrophile-lipophile balance (HLB) of between 0 and 2, as defined by Hunter and Bennett, *Journal of Immunology*, 133:3167 (1984). The agent is preferably provided in an amount between 0.001 and 10%, most preferably in an amount between 0.001 and 5%. - -